

THE
AUDIPHONE ^x_x

A NEW INVENTION

THAT ENABLES

THE DEAF

TO HEAR THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE TEETH, AND
MANY OF THE DEAF AND DUMB TO HEAR
AND LEARN TO SPEAK.

INVENTED BY

RICHARD S. RHODES,
OF CHICAGO.

PATENTED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN OFFICE
AND
AUDIPHONE PARLOURS,
225, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, W.

WELLCOM
LIBRARY

pam

WV 200

1 8 8 2

R 47 a



22501593558

HISTORICAL.

ORIGIN OF THE AUDIPHONE.

(From the "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," August 26, 1879.)

A Device for Removing the Misery of the Deaf—Discovery of an entirely New Principle in Acoustics.

THE ingenuity of American inventors has displayed itself for many years in the patenting of instruments to help the hearing of different people. All these devices are but modifications of the ear-trumpet. They have all been attempts to remedy, through the ear, a defect existing within it, and many of them have undoubtedly rather worsened than bettered in its sense the constant use of the defective organ ; and the throwing upon it of a greater volume of sound than it is naturally accustomed to has a tendency to increase the disease which has affected the hearing.

An inventor has now come forward, however, who has struck out on a new path ; who has discarded the ear as the means of hearing, and putting on one side all those ear-trumpets, large and small, which are bothersome to carry around, and which really are only available when a speaker talks directly into them, and which are practically useless if listening at a public meeting, theatre, or an opera, and has utilised the mouth—or, to speak more directly, the teeth—as a means of making the deaf hear. It is the application of a long-known principle, but none the less ingenious, and none the less useful for that. The inventor is a Chicagoan—Mr. Richard S. Rhodes. He has been deaf for nearly twenty years. After going through with the usual routine of ear-trumpets, and all that sort of nonsense, and getting thoroughly disgusted with it, he happened one day to hold a watch between his teeth, and noticed that he could distinctly hear its ticking, though

when he held it to his ear no sound was audible. (Many are able to hear ordinary conversation by means of the Audiphone who cannot hear a watch tick when placed against the teeth.—*Inventor*.) This set him to thinking that possibly he might be able to invent some device by which the sounds of the human voice could be transmitted to the auditory nerve through the medium of the teeth, just as the ticking of the watch had been. So he launched out upon a series of experiments, extending over many years, and costing not a little, and, having convinced himself of his success, he applied for letters patent for what he calls an Audiphone, or a sound hearer.

THE AUDIPHONE IN LONDON.

From the "SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE," Feb. 12th, 1881.

"HEARING FOR THE DEAF."

During the last few days Mr. R. S. Rhodes, of Chicago, has been in personal communication with the London School Board on a matter of great importance in connection with the teaching of deaf children. He is himself almost totally deaf, and he is the inventor of the Audiphone, the most effectual instrument ever given to mankind in the way of a substitute for the sense of hearing. It is a much more agreeable-looking device than the ear-trumpet, and is infinitely more operative. The Audiphone is, by its material and its construction, made to catch the vibrations which we call sound, and to convey them, by the way of the teeth, to the auditory nerve, and in this way deaf persons can be taught to hear and to speak, they can participate in general conversation, hear lectures, enjoy musical entertainments, and become very much as are those more fortunate people whose sense of hearing is not defective. Having come to London armed with an introduction to Sir Charles Reed, Mr. Rhodes has had consultations with the School Management Committee of the Board, and in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Stainer, the Board's chief instructor of the deaf and dumb, he has given in the schools demonstrations of

the excellence of the invention which we understand have made a very favourable impression on that gentleman.

We expect shortly to be in a position to give more detailed information as to the use and the successful working of the Audiphone, as it will in all probability be adopted as a medium of educating deaf children by the London School Board. In the meantime we commend these important facts to the attention of the School Boards, school managers, and others in the provinces, who are interested in discovering the best mode of teaching deaf children. There are numerous instances of children born deaf, and of persons who have been mutes during all the years of their lives by reason of their deafness, who can hear by means of the Audiphone, and have been taught to talk like other people.

From The Rev. WM. STAINER, Chief Instructor of the Deaf and Dumb, London School Board, Feb. 17th, 1881.

R. S. Rhodes, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I will put them in use, and I feel quite sure that favourable results will follow.

Yours faithfully,

WM. STAINER.

From the "STANDARD," London, Monday, Feb. 28th, 1881.

"THE AUDIPHONE."

For the afflicted as mutes every additional means of alleviation increases their enjoyment of life, and adds something more of pleasure to their intercourse with the world, not only by the larger facilities of expressing and communicating their ideas, and of receiving the ideas of others themselves, but every diminution of the painful differences between the deaf and dumb and ordinary hearing and speaking men and women is very gratefully felt by those afflicted. The London School Board has long since instituted a department for the education of the deaf and dumb

under the experienced direction of the Rev. W. Stainer. There are four schools, one for each division of the Metropolis. At one of these schools, that in Turin Street, at Bethnal Green, there have during the past few days been very complete trials of the powers of the Audiphone for assisting in teaching ; and the results have been so entirely satisfactory that a recommendation of its adoption will be officially made. There is another incidental, but by no means slight, advantage attendant on the Audiphone, namely, that it enables the teachers to discover those mutes whose hearing is sufficiently good to permit of their being sent into the ordinary school classes where, by the aid of the Audiphone, they can fairly take their places and go through their work as competently as the unaffected children. Mr. Rhodes himself is deaf to a very considerable degree ; nevertheless, he enters fluently into conversation by the aid of his own instrument. He has ascertained in his visits to many schools that some sixty per cent. of the pupils have hearing sufficient to permit of perfect use of the Audiphone. The children at the Turin school have all been provided with instruments by the gift of the inventor.

From the "DAILY NEWS," London, Monday, Feb. 28, 1881.

"THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB."

Some interesting experiments were made on Friday at the Turin Street, Bethnal Green, Board School, to test the merits of a new instrument, called by its inventor, Mr. Richard S. Rhodes, the "Audiphone." The present experiments are being conducted by express permission of the School Board for London. The inventor of the "Audiphone" himself became deaf at the age of fifteen, and in ordinary conversation now uses one of his own instruments. These are very simple in construction. The vibrations caused by the voice of the person speaking are conducted to the brain through the teeth by means of the "Audiphone," in the same way as in the case of persons who are not afflicted with deafness they would be conveyed by the

tympanum. There are a large number of deaf and dumb children under the care of the School Board, and several of these were present yesterday, and were tested by the aid of the new instrument. The children certainly seemed to be able to imitate, within a certain limit of accuracy, the sounds of the human voice, of the harmonium, &c., which, it is doubtful, they would have heard at all without the aid of the "Audiphone." It is hoped that the new instrument will prove of great assistance to the children who have previously been taught by sight and touch only. These children, it has been found in many cases, possess a large percentage of hearing, varying from 15 to 50 per cent., and by means of the "Audiphone" it is thought they will be able to be taught to distinguish and imitate those sounds which have only before reached them as an indistinct murmur. If the present experiments prove successful, as there is little reason to doubt they will, it is proposed to form a distinct "Audiphone" class for deaf and dumb children. In America, where the instrument has been largely used, the results hitherto have been entirely satisfactory, and the invention was also commended at a congress recently held in Milan of teachers of the deaf and dumb.

From the "CITY PRESS," London, Wednesday, March 2nd, 1881.

Mr. Richard S. Rhodes, of Chicago, has recently brought under the notice of the London School Board a new medium of communication for the deaf and dumb. Appeals to the sight and the touch have long been in use, but the Audiphone goes direct to the organ of sound. Although the Audiphone will not create the organ where it does not exist, it is generally found that amongst the deaf and dumb children belonging to the Board Schools there is a percentage of hearing varying from 15 to 50 per cent., and in such cases the instrument is tolerably effective, as was proved during the experiments made a day or two ago at the Turin Street, Bethnal Green Board School. The vibrations caused by the voice of the person speaking are

conducted to the brain through the teeth by means of the instrument. The children who tested the instrument by the express permission of the Board were able to imitate in some degree the sound of the human voice, the harmonium, &c. It has been largely used in the United States with satisfactory results.

*From the "SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE," London,
March 5th, 1881.*

"HEARING FOR THE DEAF."

During last week, Mr. Richard S. Rhodes, of Chicago, the inventor of the Audiphone, gave some convincing proofs of the power of his instrument to convey sound to persons all but totally deaf. The experiments were carried on in the class of deaf and dumb children under instruction at the Turin Street Board School, Bethnal Green, and were attended by such satisfactory results that the Rev. William Stainer, instructor of the deaf and dumb children under the London School Board, has proposed to the Board the establishment of an Audiphone class.

The "Audiphone" is extremely sensitive to the influence of sound waves, so much so that its vibrations are distinctly sensible to the touch when a sound is produced near it. The sufferer from deafness holds this instrument in his hand and touches the top edge against his upper teeth; and the sounds are collected by the instrument and conveyed by the teeth to the auditory nerve without having to pass through the external ear. Mr. Rhodes, who has himself suffered from deafness since his fifteenth year, has discovered that his own power of hearing, as compared with the average power, is about 15 per cent., while that of many deaf-mute children is from 15 to 50 per cent., and as he can himself join in conversation and listen to music with enjoyment by the aid of his instrument, there is every reason to believe that by its help deaf mutes may be taught to hear, and consequently to speak; and his experiments, as far as they have gone, have borne out this theory. Mr. Rhodes

has kindly presented to the London School Board, for the use of their deaf-mute children, a number of Audiphones, and with these the experiments were carried on at the Turin Street Board School, under the superintendence of Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Stainer, and an assistant. It was evident at once that the greater number of children could hear with more or less distinctness, though in those cases where they had not progressed far under the oral method of teaching, they found a difficulty in repeating the sounds they heard. Convincing proofs were afforded of the power of the instruments; words spoken by persons standing where the children could not possibly watch the motion of the speaker's lips being clearly and accurately repeated by children deaf from their birth. Attempts were made to get the children to recognise and imitate the pitch of different musical notes, but this required a little more instruction with the Audiphone than they had then received. There is, however, no reason to doubt that persons deaf from birth may be taught to understand and appreciate as well as to hear music.

PERSONAL COMMENDATIONS.

(Extracts from Correspondence.)

Letter from Dr. WALTER JOHN BRYANT, F.R.C.S.,
23A, Sussex Square, Hyde Park Gardens, London, W.

November, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—You ask for my opinion of the Audiphone. To my daughter it has proved a real blessing. Her spirits were depressed, her health broken by the affliction of deafness; her expression of countenance was that of distress in the eagerness and anxiety to join in the conversation of her family and friends. She made trial of every form of instrument to assist her hearing, but all were failures in her case. The effect of the Audiphone was magical: she hears conversation at a distance, she now thoroughly enjoys the

society and converse of her friends. The same success has attended the use of the Audiphone with those for whom I have, in their particular cases, recommended it.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

R. S. Rhodes, Esq.

WALTER J. BRYANT, M.D.

From MISS BRYANT (daughter of Dr. WALTER J. BRYANT),
Highwoods, Burghfield, Reading, Dec. 6th, 1880.

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to take this opportunity to tell you how delighted I am with the “Audiphone” and what a comfort it is to me. I can now follow and take an interest in the conversation of others by its means, and music is now a pleasure to hear and listen to, every note so distinct. My greatest delight is to speak and write of your Audiphone, in hopes that others similarly afflicted may hear of and be benefited by it. Every one that sees it is delighted with its appearance, and it is the only instrument that has ever been of the slightest use to me during my deafness, which is of ten years’ duration. I can never be sufficiently grateful for your wonderful invention, and know I am only expressing what numbers, past, present, and to come, must feel as regards it.

Again thanking you, I am, dear Sir,

Yours most sincerely,

SOPHIE BRYANT.

From HENRY CROSFIELD, Esq., Auditor of the London and North Western Railway Company, Oaklands, Aigburth
Liverpool, Nov. 23rd, 1880.

ESTEEMED FRIEND,—For more than half a century I have laboured under a serious difficulty of hearing, and during that period I have tried very many remedies. But I found nothing which gave me any real relief until I recently met with thy Invention, the “Audiphone.” From this I have received such material assistance, that I am

desirous to recommend all who may be afflicted with a similar deprivation to make a trial of it.

I am, respectfully,

HENRY CROSFIELD.

To Richard S. Rhodes, Esq., of Chicago.

From MISS MORRIS, 16, Randolph Road,
December 6th, 1880.

SIR,—I tried my "Audiphone" in church yesterday morning, and heard better than I have done for several years. I tried it again in the afternoon with the piano, and was surprised at the difference in the sound.

I am, yours truly,

To R. S. Rhodes, Esq.

ELLEN MORRIS.

From MISS TURLE, "The Cloisters," Westminster, S.W.

SIR,—I thank you most sincerely for your clever invention of the "Audiphone." It has been of great assistance to me in listening, and to others in speaking to me, enabling me, as it does, to hear with comparative ease what is addressed to me at some distance.

Yours faithfully,

To R. S. Rhodes, Esq.

CAROLINE TURLE.

From MRS. PERRY, Kenwood, St. Peter's Road, Handsworth, December 24th, 1880.

SIR,—It is with great pleasure I take the opportunity of adding my testimony to the great and priceless boon that the Audiphone has conferred upon me. I had been deaf and unable to hear only very faintly even when I was spoken to in the loudest tone of voice possible for some five or six years, but when using the Audiphone I can hear as distinctly as ever I could in my life, and the pleasure I

derived from using it has been very great indeed. You are at perfect liberty to make what use of this letter you may think fit.

Yours sincerely,

R. S. Rhodes, Esq.

C. PERRY.

From MRS. GRICE, 4, Frederick Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.,
February 16th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—It is with much pleasure I write to tell you that the "Audiphone" is a great acquisition to me; it enables me to enjoy so much that I could not before, and my hearing has also improved since I used the instrument. For music it is splendid. I feel quite grateful to you for the invention, and feel sure that it only needs to be known to be appreciated. Wishing you great success with it,

Believe me, yours sincerely,

R. S. Rhodes, Esq.

E. GRICE.

From COL. G. W. CARTER, United States Senate Chamber,
Washington, November 28th, 1879.

Richard S. Rhodes, Esq., Chicago.

DEAR SIR,—Some days ago my wife ordered for me your new invention, the "Audiphone," and the same was sent by express to me at this place, care of J. McKee Bordon, 915, E. Street. My deafness is of long standing, having originated from an attack of scarlet fever more than thirty years ago. The hearing in each ear is defective, and in one almost completely impaired. The "Audiphone" forwarded has been tested in ordinary conversation, and also by attendance upon the opera, and perfectly subserves the purpose for which it was intended. My hearing when using the instrument is as acute as though no infirmity existed, and the effect of the use of the instrument has appreciably toned up and improved the auditory organs, so much so as to have attracted the attention of my family. I have exhibited the instrument to several of my friends afflicted with deafness, and they will order the invention for their own use. Among the parties who have deter-

mined to use your invention are Judge McCorkle, of California; Gen. Boynton, of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and Gen. Markem, of this city. All these gentlemen are afflicted with defective hearing.

Grateful for the benefits received through you, I make this statement of facts for such uses as you may be pleased to make of it.

GEO. W. CARTER.

From MRS. F. A. LEX, 117, South Twenty-first Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., November 15th.

R. S. Rhodes, Esq., Chicago.

The "Audiphone" arrived safely, and I hasten to assure you of its *perfect* success for *my* hearing. I entered into general conversation with perfect ease last evening for the first time for five or six years. A melodeon or piano I hear distinctly at great distances. Reading aloud is also easily heard. My family and friends are so rejoiced at my success, and regard the instrument in wonder. My physician is delighted with it, and thinks, as my deafness arose greatly from nervousness, that the "Audiphone" will stimulate the auditory nerve, and possibly benefit or restore my sense of hearing. The terrible strain being taken from my mind, gives me such rest and spirits that I almost forget my deafness.

Yours very truly,

(MRS.) F. A. LEX.

Houston, Texas, May 5th, 1880.

R. S. Rhodes, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Your favour of the 28th ult. was received yesterday, and the "Audiphone" two days before. I can scarcely convey in writing an idea of my gratification on receiving it. I would have ordered one of you sooner, but had been told that a lady here had one which was of no service to her, and I thought I would save time by getting that. On making known my want, however, I learned

that she had discovered how to use it, and would not part with it on any account. It has been thirty-five years since the defect in my hearing was first noticed, and it has been growing worse ever since, until now I can hear only when spoken to in a loud voice. I have tried every device that has been brought to my notice, but received no satisfaction until I got the "Audiphone," and so great is the benefit derived from it, so great the comfort and pleasure, if I could not replace it, no sum of money would compensate me for its loss.

Very truly yours,

A. C. GRAY,

Editor *Houston Telegraph*.

PRESS COMMENDATIONS.

"Have come to the definite conclusion that never yet has an auxiliary to hearing, capable of such universal utility, been introduced to the world at large."—*Chambers's Journal*. June 10th, 1880.

"A man deafer than Edison has shown, by the Audiphone, that people born deaf or made deaf by disease can actually be made to hear to a greater or less extent."—*Detroit Free Press*. Nov. 25th, 1879.

"It is valuable, and will materially help in the education of children like those at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and will doubtless prove an effective aid to the many people of impaired hearing. Its discovery, therefore, is a cause for congratulation, and its attractive appearance and convenience for use, so different from the old-fashioned ear-trumpet, will serve to bring it largely into use."—*Hartford (Conn.) Courant*.

"Deaf mutes were able to hear the music of the piano when at a considerable distance from the instrument."—*N. Y. Observer's Report of Private Exhibition*.

"This wonderful invention promises to be one of great value."—*Illustrated N. Y. Christian Weekly*.

"Tests were satisfactorily applied to several members of a class of deaf mutes who were present, and the pleasure at hearing sound evinced by one young girl was most interesting and touching. A new organ, or a new use for an organ, is discovered, if not created."—*From Jenny June's Letter in Baltimore American*. Dec. 1, 1879.

"At last the deaf are made to hear. Failing to hear through the front door of the ear, the Audiphone carries it to the back."—*Concord (N. H.) Daily Monitor*. Nov. 25.

"The deaf mutes were enabled to distinguish the difference between sounds, and enjoyed the singing of one of the ladies."—*New York Tribune's Report of Exhibition*. Nov. 22nd, 1879.

"The Audiphone, for the deaf, is likely to supersede the ear-trumpet altogether; is not at all objectionable to carry or to use, and enables thousands who never heard a sound in their lives to distinguish letters, words and music for the first time."—*Church Union*. Nov. 29th, 1879.

"In this invention, Mr. Rhodes has proved himself a benefactor."—*The Standard*. Sept. 25th, 1879.

"The fact of hearing through the medium of the teeth has long been known, but it has remained for the inventor of the Audiphone to utilise this fact for the benefit of the afflicted."—*New York Star*. Nov. 22nd, 1879.

"A class of deaf mutes from the Washington Heights Asylum were present and the tests with them were quite satisfactory. Some heard the notes of the piano for the first time."—*New York Evangelist's Report of New York Exhibition*. Nov. 29th, 1879.

"The invention will have practical value."—*New York Herald*.

"It is all the inventor claims it to be."—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal*. Nov. 30th, 1879.

"The trial was an eminent success."—*Boston Traveller*. Dec. 2nd, 1879.

"Has proved a signal success."—*Albany (N. Y.) Press*.

"In cases of deafness where the auditory nerve is destroyed, the Audiphone can be of no avail; but where, as is often the case, the defect is only in those parts of the ear by which vibrations are conveyed to the nerve from without, this invention will prove a great boon."—*Washington (D. C.) Post*. Oct. 27th, 1879.

"Will practically restore to speech and hearing a large class of afflicted persons."—*Toronto (Canada) Mail*. Dec. 5th, 1879.

"Great benefit to those partially deaf."—*Providence (R. I.) Journal*. Nov. 6th, 1879.

"Earlier reports are fully borne out by later experiments."—*Denver Times*. Dec. 6th, 1879.

"A new and ingenious device by which the deaf are enabled to hear through the medium of the teeth."—*New York Graphic*. Nov. 21st, 1879.

"One of the wonders of this day of telephones, phonographs, and the

like, is the Audiphone, invented by Richard S. Rhodes, of Chicago, which enables deaf people to hear with their teeth. People who have once heard, but have grown deaf, and thus know the meaning of sounds and can talk themselves, practically have perfect hearing restored by the use of the Audiphone."—*Springfield Republican*.

"Had it in our possession not more than two minutes before we were satisfied that it was at least all that we anticipated, but have since found it to be much superior to anticipations. Besides, we find it to improve by use, also to improve our natural hearing, which is remarkable."—*Editor, Germantown Telegraph, Philadelphia*. Nov. 26th, 1879.

"With a little practice the sounds thus received are interpreted the same as if they reached the nerves of hearing through the ear."—*Scientific American*.

From the "EVENING WISCONSIN."

(Milwaukee, Oct. 1, 1879.)

The editor of this paper, Mr. W. E. Cramer, who is very deaf, after making some experiments with the Audiphone, says, in an editorial (we quote his exact words):—

He has come to the conclusion that the Audiphone is a very valuable invention. His deafness is of long standing, and his hearing is very much impaired, yet with the Audiphone he can hear persons speak at a distance, which would be utterly impossible without its use. He has tried it in the process of reading, and he finds it very serviceable. The use of the Audiphone has the advantage that it can be applied without effort, and that when a deaf person is disposed to be lazy he can hear notwithstanding. With the old "snake auricular" this cannot be so, for there is always a deal of labour in striving to keep the auricular in the ear.

LATER.—(Same paper, October 18, 1879.) We have been continuing our experiments with the Audiphone, and we have come to the conclusion that it is a superior invention for ordinary conversation. The singularity of the Audiphone consists in this: that the ingenuity of man seems to have invented something by which a person of impaired hearing can hear without the use of his ears. The two upper teeth (eye teeth) of the mouth become, as it were, the ears, and so long as the edge of the Audiphone is upon those teeth, the articulations of the human voice are conducted with accuracy to the understanding.

AUDIPHONE IN NEW YORK.

From the "NEW YORK WORLD."

(Date, Nov. 22, 1879.)

The Deaf Made to Hear—Singular and Touching Results
Attained by a Simple Little Invention.

There has been a great deal of fun made over attempts to make the deaf people hear, and the wonderful Edison with his Megaphone has done not a little to encourage the general amusement, but a man deafer than Edison has shown that people born deaf or made deaf by disease can actually be made to hear to a greater or less extent, and so can be freed from many of the inconveniences formerly inseparable from their condition.

This fact was shown yesterday at the Audiphone parlours, where the Audiphone was exhibited by Mr. Richard S. Rhodes, of Chicago. Dr. George M. Beard, the well-known electrician, introduced Mr. Rhodes. While Dr. Beard was speaking, Mr. Rhodes sat listening to him with an Audiphone against the teeth of his upper jaw, and when Dr. Beard had finished, Mr. Rhodes rose, and in the high-pitched voice common to deaf people, said Dr. Beard had stated the case exactly. He himself had been deaf for twenty years, and had tried every form of ear-trumpet without benefit. He had fallen into the habit of placing his watch between his teeth and listening to its ticking, and one day it suddenly occurred to him that he could hear articulate language in the same manner. He then began experiments to find a proper medium for conducting sounds to the ear through the teeth, and after two years perfected the Audiphone which he has since used. Mr. Rhodes then exhibited the Audiphone, and explained the manner of its use.

The interesting part of the exhibition was the introduction of a class of deaf mutes from the Washington Heights Asylum. This class included two young ladies, a young girl, two young men, and two boys.

One of the two young ladies adjusted the Audiphone with feminine intuition, and as she had been deaf since the age of two years, Mr. Rhodes attempted with her the

experience between two sounds. He pronounced the letters "A" and "O," at the same time making the corresponding deaf mute signs, and after a moment he blindfolded the young lady. Then he pronounced the same letters, varying their order, and each time the young lady raised her finger and made the deaf mute sign of the letter which had been spoken to her. Then chords were played on a piano and on an organ while the young lady held the Audiphone in her mouth, and it was shown that she could hear the sounds perfectly.

The experiment with the other young lady of the class was very touching. She had been born deaf, and she showed the greatest eagerness when she was given an Audiphone and promised that she should hear. The experiments made with the other young lady of the class were repeated successfully with her, and she was then asked if she had ever heard her own voice. She answered in the negative, and she was instructed by means of signs and by placing her hand on Mr. Rhodes' throat, so as to feel the vibrations of the vocal chords, how to produce sound. Then she was given a double Audiphone—one in which there are two discs between which the voice is thrown—and she endeavoured to make a sound. At first she was unsuccessful, but on the second attempt she made a long, wailing sound, which was in strange contrast with the brightness of her face. Her face flushed as she sank into her seat and pulled her veil over her face. The instructor asked her if she had heard her voice, and she answered that she had. She could describe the effect it had upon her only by saying it was a "curious sensation."

Another interesting case was that of a young man who lost his hearing at the age of two years, and who had lost both of his arms by being run over by a railroad car. In spite of his deformity he was able to make himself understood by peculiar movements of the stumps of his arms, and one of the deaf-mute young ladies held an Audiphone against his teeth while experiments were made with him. Like the others, the young man was able to hear spoken words and music by means of the Audiphone. An ingenious test of the relative—and so to speak articulate

—powers of hearing of the class was made by Miss Belle Cole, who sang an echo song in which the tones run from very soft to very loud. The deaf mutes were instructed to raise or lower their hands as the sound was more or less intense to them, and it was interesting to watch them as they stood grouped around the piano, upright and rigid, waiting to catch the sound. Then as Miss Cole sang the hands raised and fell, now slowly, now quickly, until when Miss Cole struck a high note the hand of the young lady who had never before heard her voice shot far above her head.

After this song the audience sang, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the deaf mutes, who presented a curious sight as they stood facing the people with the Audiphones in their mouths, seemed to enjoy the singing heartily.

From the New York "CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER."

THE AUDIPHONE.

A correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer* writes: It may seem a small matter to speak of as an outcome of a great city's doings, but there is a room in Chicago where you may go to-day and sit and have a blessed revelation and thank God. One and another come in, bearing on their faces the peculiar lines which indicate the sadness and solicitude of deafness. They take into their hands what seems a curved fan, and rest it (as is the wont of those who fan themselves) against their lips, or rather seem to touch it gently to their teeth. Instantly a pleasing surprise pervades their countenance, and soon the sorrow lines smooth out of their brows and cheeks, not wholly from within but reflected from the speech and sounds about them. **THEY HEAR!** They are out of a long imprisonment, whose thick walls have shut from them the voices of men, or dulled them into a confused and distant murmur. One says (a young man), "I was receiving a large salary and saw a prosperous career before me, but I was forced to resign it all under the pressure of increasing deafness, and I have found myself strangely incapacitated for what I feel I could

best do and need to do for the sake of others as well as myself. And now I hear you all, and could transact business with you as well as ever." Another says, "I went three times to church yesterday, as has been my wont, but I heard scarcely a word; *but now I hear distinctly your ordinary tones.*" And the whole secret is in that little Audiphone which each holds against his teeth. Are not the talismans of science working greater marvels than the fabled genii, or the dreams of Arabian Nights? All this is but a faint preluding mutter of a great sea of blessed sound, which is to surge in upon myriads of relieved hearts when the Audiphone makes itself heard as it makes men to hear.

NOTE FROM THE INVENTOR REGARDING THE DEAF AND DUMB.

It is not generally known that a large percentage of deaf-mutes possess the faculty of hearing in a greater or less degree. The reason they are mute is, that being born with defective hearing, sounds reach them imperfectly, and they are not able to distinguish them, and cannot, without the use of the Audiphone, be educated to understand them. Many children who are now being educated by signs, have sufficient hearing to be taught with the Audiphone *articulate speech* instead. It is my desire to forward as much as possible this end, and in the parlours I have now established I shall have always a person competent to test and grade the hearing of those who will call there, so that parents of deaf-mute children can ascertain just what percentage of hearing their children have, and just their capability of being educated to speak. Should any persons be desirous of forming classes, I will test the hearing, and grade them, so that those of nearly equal capacities may be placed in the same class.

So anxious am I that as many deaf-mute children as possible should have the blessing of articulate speech, that I

will forward this end in every way in my power, without any charge.

Hundreds of children who have been taught by means of the Audiphone are now, within a year, able to make known their wants by articulate speech instead of by signs.

It is also a fact that many persons who cannot hear at all with the outer ear, still are possessed of an auditory nerve, and sound can, by means of the Audiphone, be conveyed to the brain through the teeth; thus even one, before considered totally deaf, can have the sense of hearing in a measure restored.

I have found that a large percentage of deaf-mute children have a more acute sense of hearing than I am possessed of, mine being but 15 per cent., while in many cases they have from 15 to 50 per cent. The difference is, that as I became deaf at the age of fifteen, I was already educated to sound, therefore I now, with the Audiphone, understand what I hear, while they, though they *hear*, do not know what the sounds that reach them mean. With the Audiphone they can be taught to *distinguish and imitate* these sounds, which have only before reached them as an indistinct murmur.

Although it is not pretended that the Audiphone bestows the sense of hearing, it so improves that sense as to render the child capable of being educated to speak through hearing.

RICHARD S. RHODES.

London, Jan. 1st, 1881.

TO LEARN TO SPEAK.

Mutes will learn to speak by holding the Audiphone against the teeth (as directed in full printed instructions forwarded with each instrument) and practice speaking while it is in this position.

A good exercise is for the mute, at first, to put one hand on the instructor's throat, watch the motion of his lips, while his other hand is on his own throat, the instructor meantime holding the Audiphone to the mute's teeth. The mute will *feel* the influence of the sound on his hand in the instructor's throat, imitate it in his own throat, will *hear* the speaker's

voice on the Audiphone and will be aided in imitating the speaker by *seeing* his lips, and will also hear *his own voice on the Audiphone*, and readily learn to speak.

It must be borne in mind, however, that a mute who has never heard has no conception of the meaning of the simplest words. Even though he be very intelligent and highly educated, read and write fluently, and interpret language readily by the motion of the speaker's lips, still he will not understand the most elementary *sound* until he is taught. He is familiar with visible, but knows nothing of articulate language. At first if you ask him to intimate whether or not he hears by means of the Audiphone, he may indicate that he *feels* a peculiar sensation that is new to him. It will not be long, however, until he realizes that what seemed to him *feeling* we call *sound*. Parents and teachers of mutes are, therefore, recommended to begin with the rudiments of language, as in teaching a child of two years.

Mutes enjoy music from the first. A piano or organ should be used daily in their early training, at first resting the handle of the Audiphone on the instrument. Start and stop the music at intervals, until they realize the difference. Then they may withdraw from the piano and gradually accustom themselves to the new sensation.

Faithful and patient practice, repeating over and over again the vowels and other simple sounds day after day, must be the ground-work of the mute's articulate education. To expect him to understand the first sounds that reach his brain is like asking the child in the A B C class to read Bacon or Shakspeare.

NOTE.

A Word Concerning the Very Deaf—False Teeth—and those Using Ear-Trumpets.

Persons who have been *very* deaf for many years, and who are accustomed, wholly or in part, to interpret sound by the movement of the lips of the party speaking, may not readily distinguish the *words* of the speaker when *first* using the Audiphone, though the *sound* of these words will

be distinctly heard. In all such cases a little practice will be required to enable a deaf party to rely wholly upon sound. Such persons should request a friend to read aloud while they (the listener) should carefully observe the words (as spoken) in a duplicate book or paper. When this is properly done, the deaf person will be surprised with what distinctness every word is heard by the use of the Audiphone. In this way they *educate* themselves to articulate sounds, and soon learn to hear well without observing the movements of the lips.

Persons having false teeth, if they fit firmly, can, notwithstanding, use the Audiphone successfully.

It should be further noted, that persons using such instruments as ear-trumpets, etc., which in all cases increase the deafness by concentrating an unnatural force and volume of sound upon the impaired organ, should at once lay aside all such devices on receiving the Audiphone. Such persons, thus accustomed to the *unnatural* sound through the ear-trumpet, will require some practice to again familiarize themselves with the natural sound of the human voice which the Audiphone always conveys.

THE DEAF MAY LEARN MUSIC.

The Audiphone operates with remarkable power in enabling the deaf to successfully hear the varying sounds and harmonies of music, whether produced by the voice or instruments. Performers who are deaf may arrange the Audiphone by means of a loop or socket fastened to the waist, the edge of the instrument resting against the teeth, leaving both hands free, in this way they are enabled to enjoy their own music, and children who are deaf may be taught to play and sing. To such who have hitherto been denied the pleasure of hearing the "divine art," this invention will be of great advantage. So also is it invaluable as an aid to hear sermons, lectures, public speaking, general conversation, etc., etc.

HOW TO CARRY THE AUDIPHONE.

LADIES carry it as they would a fan, attached by a chatelaine to the belt.

GENTLEMEN carry the Audiphone without any inconvenience by attaching the cord to the waistcoat with a pin, just above the watch pocket. When the instrument is not in use leave it unstrained, and allow it to hang loosely, it is thus concealed by the coat. When in use it can be adjusted without unfastening the string.

THE AUDIPHONE is highly finished in plain black, or hand painted. It can be used at the table, and at all times without any unpleasantness or inconvenience, and is the only instrument ever invented that is entirely unobjectionable. Ladies using it adroitly often converse without their infirmity being suspected.

Those who are afflicted with any degree of deafness are invited to call at the PARLOURS and have their sense of hearing tested. Those who are DEAF and DUMB are especially invited.

(THERE IS NO CHARGE.)

THE AUDIPHONE can be securely sent through the post to any part of the United Kingdom.

(NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.)

THE AUDIPHONE is Patented, and is in successful use throughout the world.

N.B.—THE AUDIPHONE will be sent to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland Carriage Free. To the Continent and other parts of the World, carefully packed, by the ordinary means of delivery, the Carriage to be Paid by the Purchaser.

The AUDIPHONE is so simply and perfectly arranged that a child can readily use it.

PRICE :

PLAIN BLACK (highly polished)	... £2	0	0
DECORATED (Hand-painted) 3	0	0

Post-office Orders payable at Foubert's Place, Regent Street, and Cheques payable to Order of RICHARD S. RHODES, to whom all communications should be addressed at the

AUDIPHONE PARLOURS,
225, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, W.

PAMPHLETS SENT ON REQUEST, WITHOUT CHARGE.

Principal Offices :
225, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.,

AND

CORNER OF CLARK & WASHINGTON STREETS,
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

ADDENDA.

From "THE SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE," April 23rd, 1881.

THE "AUDIPHONE."—Mr. Rhodes, inventor of the "Audiphone," attended at the Manchester Institution for the Deaf and Dumb last week, and introduced his invention to the notice of Mr. Patterson, the chief instructor, who is quite deaf. Mr. Patterson experienced much benefit from the use of the instrument, and expressed himself highly pleased with its working and with its successful use in teaching the dumb to speak. The instrument is to be adopted for use in the institution. Before leaving, Mr. Rhodes had the satisfaction of hearing several of the mutes, who had never been known to make a vocal sound, speak several words correctly.

*From R. F. H. WEBB, ESQ., 11, Great St. Helens, London, E.C.,
March 26th, 1881.*

R. S. RHODES, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in confirming the information you have received regarding the "Audiphone" I purchased recently of you. My son had scarlet fever at the age of three years, and became very deaf; he is now twelve years old. He could only hear by loud shouting at his ear; now, by the use of your "Audiphone," he is enabled to hear all his master says at school, and, although we sit at church some distance—25 or 30 feet—from the Clergyman, he can hear reading, preaching and singing plainly.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. FRAS. H. WEBB.

MR. WEBB'S Son writes,

Tottenham, March 25th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased with my "Audiphone." I can now hear quite plainly at church and school. I have been deaf eight years, and it has been difficult to teach me; but I hope to make good progress now that I have your useful invention.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

STANLEY MILLS WEBB.

From OSCAR H. BEHRENS, ESQ. (of Louis Behrens), 41, Portland Street, Manchester. May 6th, 1881.

MR. R. S. RHODES, 225, Regent Street, London.

DEAR SIR,—My attention was directed to your "Audiphone" about fifteen months ago by a friend just returned from America, who had purchased one as a curiosity. For the last ten years I have suffered from deafness caused by chronic inflammation of the eustachian tube; and having tried the best doctors in England and on the Continent, I had concluded that the best way to preserve what sense of hearing I still possessed was to leave doctors alone. I then tried your "Audiphone," and the effect was marvellous. I have since been able to take part in general conversation, and attend the theatres, pleasures from which I had long been debarred. In fact, I found the "Audiphone" of inestimable value, and I trust you will make it more generally known through the medium of the English papers, being, as it is, so great a boon to those similarly afflicted with myself.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

OSCAR H. BEHRENS.

From MADAME BISCHOFF Neuchâtel, June 2nd, 1881.

" Translation."

I am happy to be able to tell you, Monsieur, that the "Audiphone" sent me in January has given excellent benefits. After having been deprived of going to church, I can go now and hear in its entirety the sermon. Your invention is certainly a blessing to humanity.

CH. SALL BISCHOFF.

From A. W. R. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Auchenhavie, Stevenston, Ayrshire, N.B., 15th August, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—The "Audiphone" arrived all right, with which I am very much pleased. It is certainly a wonderful invention. I can hear perfectly well. I shall feel much obliged by your forwarding me another. I shall certainly recommend your "Audiphone" to anyone I meet with defective hearing.

Yours very faithfully,

A. W. R. CUNNINGHAM.

From MR. W. H. GIBSON, Chemist, 107, King's Road, Brighton, Aug. 18th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—The instrument I bought of you a short time ago gives thorough satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. GIBSON.

From MISS LAWRENCE, Misterton Mills, Crewkerne, Somerset, August 20th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I ought to have written you long ago to thank you for the "Audiphone." I find much good from it, and can never be grateful enough to you; our Doctor was wonderfully pleased with it, and talked a while to me. His voice seemed quite clear. I take it to church and hear the music and singing. I lost my hearing from scarlet fever at 4 years old, and I do not remember hearing a distinct sentence of conversation for the last 18 or 20 years even if spoken close to my ear. I would not part with my fan for any money.

Gratefully yours,

M. LAWRENCE.

R. S. RHODES, Esq.

From the "ANGLO-AMERICAN TIMES," London, Sept. 16th, 1881.

THE AUDIPHONE.—All attempts up to the present time to cure or alleviate that most prevailing and very inconvenient complaint—Deafness—have been mere devices of the ear-trumpet kind, conveying to the already defective organ an increased volume of sound tending in general to further impair the sense of hearing, besides being cumbersome and unsightly. It has as usual been left to American ingenuity to discover a most positive remedy which the afflicted deaf will hail with much enthusiasm; though based upon a well-known scientific principle, it had hitherto escaped being brought into practical use. Mr. R. S. Rhodes, of Chicago, has, however, perfected certainly a most wonderful appliance called the Audiphone, which, without subjecting the sufferer to any operation or condemning him to the use of any unsightly appliance, the sense of hearing is conveyed to him through the medium of the teeth. In appearance the Audiphone somewhat resembles a lady's fan, is most readily used, and can be worn beneath the coat by suspension.

From the "CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE," London, October 1st, 1881.

THE AUDIPHONE.—There is an old engraving in which the Royal Academicians and Associates of the Royal Academy are assembled, and prominent amongst the artists is the worthy president, Sir Joshua Reynolds, who is easily recognised by the enormous hearing trumpet which he carries. Sir Joshua's deafness was a great affliction to that amiable and gifted man, and it has been immortalised by Oliver Goldsmith in the well-known lines, "When they talked of their Raphaels, Correggios, and stuff, He shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff." But what a clumsy and unwieldy instrument was that same trumpet, and how imperfect compared with the recently patented invention called the Audiphone, a really marvellous appliance, and which enables the deafest persons to hear through the medium of the teeth! Without at all entering upon a discussion on the mechanism of this instrument, we may just remind our readers of the vibrations which are set up through the teeth, and the Audiphone is so constructed that the sound vibrations are transmitted to the aural organs, however imperfect they may be. The most convincing testimony has been afforded of the great utility of the Audiphone. It is altogether superior to the old or modern styles of hearing trumpets, and it can, moreover, be used with the best effect in teaching the deaf and dumb to hear and learn to speak. The Americans again show their superior ingenuity, as the Audiphone is the invention of Richard S. Rhodes, of Chicago, Ill.

COPY OF TESTIMONIALS.

From Her Royal Highness THE GRAND DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG,
OLDENBURG, *October 23rd, 1881.*

SIR,—I am requested by Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg to ask you to send her as soon as possible one of your instruments used for deafness. The Grand Duchess has seen one used by a lady here, and as Her Royal Highness suffers from deafness, and particularly in cold weather, she would like to try one. Please send instructions for use, addressed to
Her Royal Highness The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg,

The Palace in Oldenburg, North Germany,
Mr. RHODES, I remain, Sir, yours obliged,
Audiphone Parlours, KATE SCHAEFER.
225, Regent Street, London, England.

From Dr. WALTER JOHN BRYANT, F.R.C.S., 23A, Sussex Square, Hyde Park Gardens,
LONDON, W., *November, 1880.*

DEAR SIR,—You ask for my opinion of the Audiphone; to my daughter it has proved a real blessing. Her spirits were depressed, her health broken by the affliction of deafness; her expression of countenance was that of distress in the eagerness and anxiety to join in the conversation of her family and friends. She made trial of every form of instrument to assist her hearing, but all were failures in her case. The effect of the Audiphone was magical; she hears conversation at a distance, she now thoroughly enjoys the society and converse of her friends. The same success has attended the use of the Audiphone with those for whom I have in their particular cases, recommended it.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
R. S. RHODES, Esq. WALTER J. BRYANT, M.D.

From Miss BRYANT (Daughter of Dr. WALTER J. BRYANT), Highwoods, Burghfield,
READING, *December 6th, 1880.*

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to take this opportunity to tell you how delighted I am with the “Audiphone” and what a comfort it is to me. I can now follow and take an interest in the conversation of others by its means, and music is now a pleasure to hear and listen to, every note so distinct. My greatest delight is to speak and write of your Audiphone, in hopes that others similarly afflicted may hear of and be benefited by it. Every one that sees it is delighted with its appearance, and it is the only instrument that has ever been of the slightest use to me during my deafness, which is of ten years duration. I can never be sufficiently grateful for your wonderful invention, and know I am only expressing what numbers, past, present and to come, must feel as regards it.

Again thanking you, I am, Dear Sir,
Yours most sincerely,
SOPHIE BRYANT.

From HENRY CROSFIELD, Esq.,
Auditor of the London and North Western Railway Company, Oaklands, Aigburth,
LIVERPOOL, *November 23rd, 1880.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND,—For more than half a century I have laboured under a serious difficulty of hearing, and during that period I have tried very many remedies, but I found nothing which gave me any real relief until I recently met with thy invention, the “Audiphone.” From this I have received such material assistance that I am desirous to recommend all who may be afflicted with a similar deprivation, to make a trial of it.

To RICHARD S. RHODES, Esq., of Chicago. I am, respectfully,
HENRY CROSFIELD.

From Mrs. GRICE, 4, Frederick Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
February 16th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—It is with much pleasure I write to tell you that the “Audiphone” is a great acquisition to me; it enables me to enjoy so much that I could not before, and my hearing has also improved since I used the instrument. For music it is splendid. I feel quite grateful to you for the invention, and feel sure that it only needs to be known to be appreciated. Wishing you great success with it.

R. S. RHODES, Esq., Believe me, yours sincerely,
E. GRICE.

From R. F. H. WEBB, Esq., 11, Great St. Helens,
LONDON, E.C., *March 26th, 1881.*

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in confirming the information you have received regarding the “Audiphone” I purchased recently of you. My son had scarlet fever at the age of three years and became very deaf; he is now twelve years old. He could only hear by loud shouting at his ear; now, by the use of your “Audiphone,” he is enabled to hear all his master says at school, and, although we sit at church some distance—25 or 30 feet—from the clergyman, he can hear reading, preaching and singing plainly.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBT. FRAS. H. WEBB.

Mr. WEBB's Son writes:
TOTTENHAM, *March 25th, 1881.*

DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased with my “Audiphone.” I can now hear quite plainly at church and school. I have been deaf eight years, and it has been difficult to teach me; but I hope to make good progress now that I have your useful invention.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
STANLEY MILLS WEBB.

From OSCAR H. BEHRENS, Esq. (of Louis Behrens), 41, Portland Street,

Mr. R. S. RHODES, 225, Regent Street, London,

MANCHESTER, *May 6th*, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—My attention was directed to your “Audiphone” about fifteen months ago by a friend just returned from America, who had purchased one as a curiosity. For the last ten years I have suffered from deafness caused by chronic inflammation of the eustachian tube, and, having tried the best doctors in England and on the Continent, I had concluded that the best way to preserve what sense of hearing I still possessed was to leave doctors alone. I then tried your “Audiphone,” and the effect was marvellous. I have since been able to take part in general conversation and attend the theatres, pleasures from which I had long been debarred. In fact, I found the “Audiphone” of inestimable value, and I trust you will make it more generally known through the medium of the English papers, being as it is, so great a boon to those similarly afflicted with myself.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

OSCAR H. BEHRENS.

From MADAME BISCHOFF,

NEUCHÂTEL, *June 2nd*, 1881.

“*Translation,*”

I am happy to be able to tell you, Monsieur, that the “Audiphone” sent me in January has given excellent benefits, after having been deprived of going to Church I can go now and hear in its entirety the sermon. Your invention is certainly a blessing to humanity.

CH. SALL BISCHOFF.

From A. W. R. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Auchenharvie, Stevenston,

AYRSHIRE, N.B., *August 15th*, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—The “Audiphone” arrived all right, with which I am very much pleased; it is certainly a wonderful invention. I can hear perfectly well. I shall feel much obliged by your forwarding me another. I shall certainly recommend your “Audiphone” to anyone I meet with defective hearing.

Yours very faithfully,

A. W. R. CUNNINGHAM.

From Miss LAWRENCE, Misterton Mills, Crewkerne,

SOMERSET, *August 20th*, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I ought to have written you long ago to thank you for the “Audiphone.” I find much good from it, and can never be grateful enough to you; our Doctor was wonderfully pleased with it, and talked a while to me. His voice seemed quite clear. I take it to church and hear the music and singing. I lost my hearing from scarlet fever at 4 years old, and I do not remember hearing a distinct sentence of conversation for the last 18 or 20 years even if spoken close to my ear. I would not part with my fan for any money.

Gratefully yours,

M. LAWRENCE.

R. S. RHODES, Esq.

From R. C. CORDINER, Esq., Keble College,

OXFORD, *October 21st*, 1881.

R. S. RHODES, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Your pamphlet description of the “Audiphone” reached me quite safely. I sent for it on behalf of a lady to whom I had recommended your instrument, and she has adopted it with, I believe, perfect success, when all other means failed.

Yours, &c.,

R. C. CORDINER.

From Mrs. J. NAYLOR, 36, Charlton Terrace, Dulwich,

December 26th, 1881.

R. S. RHODES, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the “Audiphone” I procured from you about two months since, has proved of immense service to me. I can now hear perfectly well the church service, hymns and sermon, with the assistance I derive from it, as well as being able to join in general conversation, none of which I could enter into previously in consequence of extreme deafness. Trusting that you may be the means of relieving others similarly situated,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

J. NAYLOR.

From HENRY CROSFIELD, Esq., Oaklands, Aigburth,

LIVERPOOL, *January 1st*, 1882.

R. S. RHODES, Esq.

Please send to the Rt. Hon. The Earl Breadalbane, Taymouth Castle, Aberfeldy, Perthshire, an “Audiphone” such as I had from you on the evening of Friday, 16th ult.

I am, respectfully,

HENRY CROSFIELD.

From Mrs. C. H. RUSSELL, 137, Maida Vale,

2nd March, 1882.

R. S. RHODES, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have very much pleasure in informing you that the Audiphone I purchased of you a short time since has proved of great benefit to me. I am now able to hear a general conversation and to thoroughly enjoy the opera and theatres; consequently I am indebted to yourself for my restoration to happiness. I shall certainly take every opportunity of recommending the Audiphone to those who are afflicted with deafness.

Yours truly,

C. H. RUSSELL.



RHODES'



AUDIPHONE



FOR THE DEAF.

